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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND  
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



# THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director*

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### ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

B. Preston Clark, Boston

Mary A. Barr, Boston

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston

Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg

Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Jamaica Plain

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1930, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its eleventh year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by the General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11, and are outlined by statute as follows:

"The director of the Division of Immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof, shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purposes, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation."

### ADVISORY BOARD CHANGES

During the year 1930, there have been two reappointments to the Advisory Board, that of Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, who had been serving the unexpired term of Mrs. Benjamin May, and that of Mr. B. Preston Clark, originally appointed in 1927.

### TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION

In connection with the celebration of the Massachusetts Tercentenary, the Division of Immigration and Americanization took part in the exhibition of state activities held at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, and at the Commonwealth Armory, Boston. The space limitations made it necessary to confine our exhibit to a small booth shared with two other divisions of the Department of Education. Since obviously a large majority of the persons who visited the exposition could spend but a small amount of time at each booth, we planned to show the work of the Division in as graphic a manner as possible.

Teachers and students of the Massachusetts School of Art performed a splendid piece of co-operative work by the preparation of posters depicting such aspects of our work as could be so pictorially presented. A colorful series of boat posters portrayed the changes in maritime transportation from 1630 to 1930, showing the Arbella, the ship which weathered an eighty-three day voyage to bring Governor Winthrop and his fellow Puritans to Massachusetts Bay, a fast sailing packet such as brought the bulk of Massachusetts immigration prior to the Civil War, the paddle wheel steamship Britannia, the first Cunarder to dock at Boston, and the German



liner Europa, which has conquered time and speed in her record-breaking trip of an Atlantic crossing in less than five days. Captions under the pictures told the story of progress in comfort and speed, and stressed the particular problem of immigration under each method of travel.

To further visualize the vast changes which transportation changes have made in the history of immigration we displayed a collection of ship models of the different eras. Through the kindness of Captain Gustaf A. Bottcher, a retired sea captain of Worcester, we received the loan of a model which he himself had made of a square rigged ship to typify the early sailing vessels. The Cunard Line loaned us their model of the S. S. Britannia, the first of a line of fine ships which have come to Boston for ninety years. This particular model, mounted under glass, is priceless and has a workmanship now seldom seen. Models of the "Ile de France," loaned by the French Line, and the "Bremen," loaned by the North German Lloyd, were displayed to show the modern ocean liner. The model of the "Bremen," which was twenty feet long and illuminated, was the object of much popular comment. The ship models focussed the popular interest and attention on the changes which transportation facilities have made in the history of immigration. To the Cunard Line, the French Line, to the North German Lloyd and to Captain Bottcher, the Division offers sincere thanks for their generous co-operation.

Other aspects of our work, namely the follow-up work for newcomers, the assistance given by the office in naturalization and immigration problems, lent themselves to the artist's skill and were cleverly depicted in colorful posters. The keynote of our exhibition was given by a striking poster showing a book on parallel pages of which were painted the Puritan colonists as they stepped upon Massachusetts soil and the modern immigrant debarking at Commonwealth Pier. An appropriate legend told the story of the numerical changes.

Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, a member of the Advisory Board of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, loaned us for the exhibition the collection of dolls owned by the Committee of Inter-racial Unity of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Each one of the dolls exhibited represented one of the foreign groups resident in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Each doll in the collection was dressed by or under the direction of a woman of the race represented by the doll. The colorful array of some sixty odd dolls proved to be the center of public interest and never failed to cause favorable comment. The dolls themselves, unique in their faithful reproduction of the national costumes, evidenced by nicety of workmanship the pride and love the maker felt for the homeland and her desire to help America to know her particular racial background. Mrs. Danforth, the present custodian of the dolls, was exceedingly generous of her time in arranging them and explaining the details of the project the Federation had undertaken by this traveling exhibit.

A series of charts collated from statistical material selected from Federal reports of immigration and from the census reports of Massachusetts and the United States, showed in color and by graph the comparative numbers of the different nationalities resident in Massachusetts, and also the percentage within the state of native and foreign stock. A chart showing the wave of immigration to Massachusetts in the last thirty years brought out clearly the restrictive effect of the present quota laws.

A small flyer prepared for distribution at the booth contained a map of Massachusetts on which were marked the locations of the branch offices of the Division. The printed matter on the folder gave the names of the Advisory Board of the Division and the Governor's Auxiliary Committee of Racial Groups, together with the excerpts from the law under which the Division operates. It contained also a brief statistical summary of the applications for service for the past ten years.

We distributed at the booths additional material both in mimeographed and printed form not specially printed for this exhibition. Many copies of the Constitution booklet were so distributed.

The work of arranging the exhibition for the Division at Springfield and of meeting the public there was directed by Mr. Lovett, the Agent in charge of the Springfield office. Mr. Lovett's report gives in detail his other activities in making the Springfield office a vital part of the Tercentenary celebration in his district.

At the exhibition at the Armory, workers from the Boston office and from the branch offices took turns in duty at the booth. Many interesting inquiries concerning naturalization and immigration problems came to our attention in this way.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Auxiliary Committee of Racial Groups, which was appointed in 1929 by Governor Allen, met with the Advisory Board of the Division at the home of the Director during the year. The two committee groups talked over the common problems and exchanged suggestions as to the best procedures for the work.

In June, 1930, the National Conference of Social Work held its annual meeting at Boston. Social workers from the entire country spent the week conferring on various social problems. The Director of the Division as a committee member of Division Ten of the Conference which had as its point of discussion "The Immigrant," presided at the first meeting of the Division held at the Boston Public Library. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the problem of the immigrant at the border crossings. Mr. Frank Abercrombie, the Assistant Commissioner of the Federal Immigration station at East Boston, spoke on the problem from the viewpoint of the Federal Service, and made a noteworthy contribution to the discussion by his practical common sense and straight-from-the-shoulder frankness. Other speakers outlined the situation on the Mexican and Canadian border. Division Ten held meetings throughout the week daily in discussion of the problems of Immigration. The social workers of the Division attended the meetings during the week and found the discussions stimulating and worth while.

#### BOSTON OFFICE

##### CITIZENSHIP

During this past year an exceptionally large number of persons have come to us for information and assistance in citizenship problems. These inquiries numbered 10,459 for the past year—an increase of almost 2,000 over last year. This increase is all the more surprising because of the higher fees for naturalization. The new rates, providing for an increase of the naturalization fee from five to twenty dollars became effective July 1, 1929. The further requirement, effective on the same date, for certificate of arrival in cases of those entering the United States prior to June 29, 1906, as well as for later comers, has caused additional expense to those for whom no record of arrival could be found through the usual official channels. The new law provided the procedure of record of registry whereby a person who has entered the United States prior to June 3, 1921, may have a record established on payment of a fee of twenty dollars if examination at a Federal immigration station substantiates the claim of continuous residence and good character.

The requirement of certificate of arrival as it affects persons arriving here prior to June 29, 1906, has been a hardship. So far as Canadian arrivals are concerned, it is the rule rather than the exception to find no records of arrival kept by the Federal authorities before 1917. The additional fee of twenty dollars for registration has made naturalization an expensive procedure. It is gratifying to note that in the report of the Federal Commissioner of Naturalization for the year ending June 30, 1930, a recommendation is made to repeal the portion of the law requiring arrival records in cases of those entering the United States prior to June 29, 1906, and also in all cases of citizens who derived citizenship of their parents or through the citizenship status of their American husbands and who desire to obtain certificates of citizenship. During the last session remedial legislation was proposed on this point but unfortunately failed of passage. It is to be hoped that the recommendation of the Commissioner of Naturalization shall be heeded on this point by the present Congress. Legislation of this sort would be of untold benefit to alien residents of Massachusetts since our proximity to the Canadian border has given us a large number of persons who lack formal registration at the time of their entry.

Statistics now available for the whole country indicate a drastic reduction in the number of persons applying for first or final papers of citizenship. The total number of applicants for first papers for the federal fiscal year 1930 (June, 1929, to June, 1930) was 62,138 as compared to a total of 280,645 for 1929—a decrease



of 78 per cent. Incidentally this is the smallest number seeking first papers since the present naturalization law was passed in June 29, 1906. The number of petitioners dropped from 254,799 in 1929 to 111,209 in 1930—a decrease of over 50 per cent. The drop in declarations has been evidenced in Massachusetts, as a total of 4,360 have been issued in 1930 in comparison to a total of 30,655 in 1929. 8,500 petitioned for citizenship in Massachusetts in 1930 in comparison with 21,125 in 1929.

A comparative table showing declarations of intention and certificates of naturalization granted for the past five years for Massachusetts follows:

			<i>Declarations</i>			<i>Certificates</i>		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1926	.	.	15,321	5,716	21,037	4,096	2,183	6,279
1927	.	.	13,892	5,021	18,913	10,216	3,583	13,799
1928	.	.	15,334	6,024	21,358	13,041	5,539	18,580
1929	.	.	20,286	10,369	30,655	11,740	5,470	17,210
1930	.	.	2,935	1,435	4,360	7,771	4,321	12,092

The following figures from the United States District Court at Boston show a significant decrease:

			<i>Declarations</i>			<i>Petitions</i>		
			1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
January	.	.	1,274	880	377	997	1,040	632
February	.	.	1,094	828	375	985	1,016	740
March	.	.	1,356	978	440	1,163	1,129	938
April	.	.	938	1,486	397	969	1,164	721
May	.	.	865	1,550	377	1,258	1,199	601
June	.	.	1,043	3,269	273	888	1,187	593
July	.	.	864	0	373	911	16	516
August	.	.	969	12	193	890	144	476
September	.	.	1,022	116	287	921	249	533
October	.	.	1,185	59	466	1,118	384	654
November	.	.	1,066	106	562	913	412	580
December	.	.	867	206	535	802	397	591
Total	.	.	12,543	9,490	4,655	11,815	8,337	7,575

Several factors in Massachusetts have combined to offset the tendency toward decreased naturalization which might normally have been expected to follow increased fees and more rigid requirements. The most important single factor has been the economic urge toward citizenship. This stimulus has been evidenced by the attitude of employers of labor, by enforcement of statutes already existent and by the proposal of more drastic legislation. Because of popular pressure, stimulated in part by quasi-patriotic organizations, various manufacturers and business firms have introduced the policy of giving preference in employment to those who are citizens. Some factories have canvassed their employees to ascertain their citizenship status and such survey in itself has been a stimulus to citizenship. Other concerns have made the direct suggestion to their alien employees that steps toward citizenship must be taken. In practically all large organizations the employment managers have made an effort to find out whether their alien employees are legally resident in the United States. A declaration of intention to become a citizen has been considered fairly sufficient proof of legal status. Consequently many employees have taken this first step toward naturalization to prove their legal residence here.

A Massachusetts statute—section 26 of chapter 146 of the General Laws, provides that in the employment of mechanics, teamsters and laborers in the construction of public works by or for the commonwealth or town or district, preference must first be given to citizens of the commonwealth who are honorably discharged veterans of the army or navy of the United States, and second to citizens of the Commonwealth generally. If the veterans and citizens of the commonwealth cannot be found in sufficient numbers, preference is then to be given to citizens of the United States. If none of these named classes can be obtained in sufficient numbers, aliens may be employed. In times when there was no pressure for employment, contractors usually found it possible to employ alien labor without any competition from citizens as rough day labor has not been sought by citizens until the present crisis of unemployment. The scarcity of work this year has stimulated citizens to seek such jobs and therefore when the law was brought

to the attention of the contractors by the proper officials of the department of labor and industry, many aliens lost their work.

The alien laborers thus thrown out of work have been mainly non-English speaking, many of them illiterate and their present attempts toward citizenship must, of course, be fruitless until they can qualify educationally for citizenship.

Some of them have been in the country for years and have filed a declaration of intention more than once but never could pass the test for the final paper because they lacked knowledge of English. This particular day labor group has been the most difficult to attract to evening school and oftentimes the jobs on which they worked brought them to communities where no evening classes existed. Even under the best working conditions it is almost heroic for a man who has toiled in the ditches and roadways on heavy work to turn to school in the evening.

In strictly state employment there are sometimes seeming inconsistencies in the employment of aliens. No aliens can be employed in the civil service of the commonwealth nor is the civil service department permitted to examine, list or certify an alien for employment. On the other hand, a considerable number of aliens have been employed in the various institutions of the commonwealth. American citizens have been reported as adverse to accepting such institutional employment and therefore the employment of alien labor has been held necessary and justifiable. In the present unemployment emergency many American citizens have evidenced their willingness to accept such institutional work. Consequently the alien state employees have felt an urge toward citizenship stimulated apparently by proposed legislation requiring all state employees to be citizens. The present law merely states that in all work in any branch or service of the commonwealth or of any city or town, citizens must be given preference.

There are numerous Massachusetts statutes restricting given occupations or professions to citizens. These laws have usually been placed upon the statute books because of pressure in some occupational group, labor union and profession, and sometimes rather anomalous situations have arisen when different standards have been set for somewhat similar occupations. A person seeking to be licensed as a peddler or hawker must show a valid declaration of intention; no such requirement has been made for the insurance agent, bond salesman or broker. In order to take the examination for registration as pharmacist, druggist or embalmer, citizenship has been a requirement for some years. Yet no such requirement is made for registration as physician, surgeon or nurse. In order to take the examination for the clerical service of the Commonwealth, city or town, the candidate must be a citizen, yet a person who is merely a declarant may take the Bar examination to be an attorney at law, although the law has been modified in recent years so that such successful alien candidate may not practice at the Bar until full citizenship has been obtained. There has been no legal requirement made as yet relative to the citizenship of probation officers, although police officers and attendance officers must be citizens. Citizenship has not been required by state laws for teachers, although some communities have, since the war, made such requirement. Legislation relative to citizenship as a prerequisite for engaging in a given occupation has lacked uniformity and is seemingly inconsistent.

An additional urge to citizenship has been the quota law of 1924 which by its provisions has granted special privileges of exemption from quota or preference within it to relatives of citizens. The man who wishes to bring his family to this country has strained every nerve to complete his citizenship in minimum time so that his family will have no lengthy wait for a turn in the quota.

The recent law granting pensions for aged residents of Massachusetts, which will be effective next July, confines the benefits of the act to those aged persons who have been residents of Massachusetts for the past twenty years, and who are citizens of the United States. Many old people have sought citizenship so that they may become eligible for the pension. It is the only act of its type in Massachusetts which has limited its benefits to citizens. The so-called Mothers' Pension and Workmen's Compensation Acts have not been so limited.

#### IMMIGRATION

No important laws affecting immigration have been enacted during the year. Many of those interested in the welfare of the immigrants hoped for the enactment



of legislation advancing the date for eligibility for the record of registry from June 3, 1921, to July 1, 1924. According to the present immigration laws, deportation cannot take place merely for illegal entry if the immigrant arrived in the United States before 1924. Accordingly there is a period of time between June 3, 1921, and July 1, 1924, when the alien cannot secure a record of registry and neither can he be deported for illegal entry. The persons who might be benefited by the pushing ahead of the record of registry arrival date are mainly persons born in quota countries, who came here either as seamen, or crossed the border from Canada between 1921 and 1924. Many of these people have established their homes here and are law-abiding citizens. There is nothing irregular in their life here except their manner of entrance, and in some cases it appears as though the offense was due more to ignorance than malice. Until some provision of the law allows them to legalize their irregular arrival, these persons can never become citizens of the United States and since they cannot be deported until some retroactive provision of the Immigration laws is made, the extension of the registry date would legalize their status and harm no one. The Commissioner General of Immigration has recommended in his last report that the law be amended to provide for registry of aliens prior to July 1, 1924, instead of the date specified by the present act.

While there has been no change in the immigration laws there has been a most drastic change in the manner of their administration. President Hoover announced on September 8, 1930, that he had requested the State Department to enforce rigidly, with the view toward reducing immigration, the provision in the Immigration Act of 1917, concerning those immigrants who might be "likely to become a public charge." Under the present immigration law, every prospective immigrant must apply to an American consul near his place of residence for an immigration visa before he can proceed to the United States. Consular officers have been informed that in connection with the serious unemployment existing in the United States, particular care should be taken before issuing the visa to determine whether the applicants may become public charges. The burden of establishing admissibility is placed on the consuls by section 23 of the Immigration Act of 1924. If any alien should be unable to establish that he is not likely to become a public charge, the Consular officer to which he may apply for a visa has no other choice under Section 2 F of the Immigration Act of 1924, than to refuse a visa. This section provides in part that "no immigration visa shall be issued to an immigrant if it appears to the Consular officer . . . that the immigrant is inadmissible to the United States under the Immigration Laws." By applying the "likely to become public charge" provisions, American Consular officers in foreign countries have brought about a considerable decrease in the number of aliens entering the United States. An official estimate from the Department of State indicates that in all about 135,000 aliens of quota and non-quota countries, who normally would have entered during the year ending June 30, 1931, will not receive visas because of the application of this provision. The Canadian immigration is sharply affected by this ruling. During November, 1930, a total of only 808 native born Canadians received immigration visas for admission into the United States. This figure represents a decrease of 50 per cent from the number granted in October, 1930, the first month of the enforcement by American consular officers of the "likely to become a public charge" provision. The figures may be contrasted sharply with the statistics of October and November, 1929, when the visas issued to Canadian nationals were 6,117 and 3,770 respectively.

It is too early yet in the working out of this plan to foresee the ultimate results, but it is to be hoped that this regulation will not be enforced too strictly concerning the immediate families of American citizens, or of legally resident aliens, for the obvious reason that reunion of families does not necessarily affect the employment situation unfavorably, but rather brings to this country consumers for American products. A man is necessarily bound for the support of his family, and until he can be reunited to them, the money he earns in the United States must necessarily be spent elsewhere.

If the order affects only those seeking to come to the United States for the purpose of employment, and who have no family ties here or who are coming to distant relatives, the regulation should prove beneficial. It is of no benefit to the prospec-

tive immigrant to have him come to a country where he can find no work. While the employment situation is undoubtedly as bad in Europe as in the United States, it will not relieve the problem there to increase our present one. The normal person, moreover, can find relief in an unemployment crisis better in his own country than in a strange land.

Of the newcomers who arrive at the port of Boston a large proportion have been of British stock. The young women have gone into domestic service and there appears to have been no particular hardship in finding work even in the past year, undoubtedly due to the fact that the newcomers have come to relatives who are themselves engaged in domestic service and who have found places for them with little difficulty. It has been a very different story for the young men, and the search for work in a market already crowded with candidates for employment has been a disheartening beginning to living in the New World. In many cases savings amounting to five hundred or more dollars have been exhausted before a job was finally located. If immigration, while the unemployment situation is still existent, is confined to the reuniting of families, it should prove beneficial to both alien and American and moreover may offer a solution by speeding up the long waiting lists on the small quota group for relatives of citizens.

1,806 persons have brought immigration problems to the Boston office this past year. For 285 of them we have filled out petitions for immigration visa which is the form the Government provides for citizens to use if they desire to bring parents, children, wives or husbands to the United States. We have also filled out 547 affidavits of support for aliens who desired to bring their families to the United States.

There is oftentimes severe criticism of the immigrant who has come alone to this country and then seeks to bring his family here. Persons, unsympathetic with both immigration in general and the immigrant in particular, infer from this separation an indifference to family responsibility and positively state that the United States is not bound in any way to assist such a person to reunite his family. The mere fact that the man of the family has ventured first alone is certainly no indication of weakness of family ties. It is the traditional custom for the man of the family to be the pioneer and prove himself in the new world before he settles his family here. This tercentenary year it is perhaps pertinent to make comparison between our modern immigrants and the pioneers of 1630. There are many resemblances as well as many differences in the problems shared by both groups. One striking similarity is in this matter of family separation. In 1630 when Governor Winthrop set sail for New England in the Arbella, he took with him on that rough and hazardous trip his three younger sons, but left safe behind him in England his wife and eldest son. This custom of splitting the family group is no more reprehensible in the prudent immigrant of today than it was in the pioneer Puritan. The procedure of sending for a bride overseas meets frequently with present criticism, yet it, too, has a historical justification for immigrant brides were not unknown to the Puritan colony. John Eliot, known to fame as the Apostle to the Indian, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1632 to become the first minister at Roxbury. As soon as he became established in his parish he sent for his fiancée. She married him on her arrival in the colony and probably was the first immigrant bride in Massachusetts annals.

#### TRAVEL PROBLEMS

As is usual, we have had many inquiries during the year on problems concerning travel either to Europe or Canada. 1,083 persons have called at the Boston office for this service. To 364 of them we gave assistance in filling out applications for permits to re-enter, the Federal document which permits the holder to visit a foreign country and remain there for a year without the application of the quota requirements of the immigration laws.

For 524 persons we filled out certificates of identification for Canadian travel. While these persons were mainly natives of Canada, there were some natives of Europe who found it necessary to make a trip to Canada, and who, because of particular emergency, were unable to wait the thirty days required for the re-entry permit.

Recently there has been an added difficulty at the border because of the growing stringency of the Canadian immigration regulations since because of the unemploy-



ment situation in Canada persons seeking work there have not been welcome. Unless the traveler is an American citizen, a British subject, or of Canadian birth, he is required to show the Federal re-entry permit before entrance into Canada is allowed, unless the case is so exceptional because of emergency, or illness, or death, that the provision may be temporarily waived.

#### WORK WITH NEWCOMERS

Ninety transatlantic liners calling at Boston have been met by the social workers of the Division. Because so many boats have docked on Sunday, an additional worker has been assigned to work, Miss Kiela, Mrs. Lentino, Miss Levy and Mr. McInnes sharing this work in the past year. Many of the boats have docked at a late hour in the evening, making it quite difficult to make connections for the newcomers with their relatives and friends.

As has been the case in the past few years, the majority of the immigrants coming to the port of Boston have been English speaking. Strangely enough, those not speaking English have been American citizens, born in the United States, who have been taken to the country of their parents during childhood and who have been sent for by relatives to return to the United States. As citizens, of course, they have been exempt from the quota or other immigration restrictions. Usually they have been unable to speak English and have required the services of our interpreters in reaching their destination.

During the year, we have copied from the ships' manifests, kept at the East Boston Immigration Station, the names of the aliens who gave their permanent destination as Massachusetts. To all of these persons we have sent a circular letter. To those who were previously resident in Massachusetts and merely returning from a trip abroad, we sent a brief note telling the location of our office and offering our services in regard to citizenship or immigration problems. To newcomers we have sent a letter of welcome offering information concerning schools and naturalization. The response to our letters has been encouraging. The inquiries which come to us from these persons have been frequently concerning citizenship and school opportunities. Many of the newcomers have desired to take up evening vocational courses. Naturally during the past year several have sought our help on employment problems.

#### EXTENSION OF WORK

In April, 1930, we found it possible to establish permanently the branch office in Worcester County which was opened on a tentative basis last year. The establishment of this office has relieved the agent at Springfield of weekly visit to Worcester County and has permitted his extension of the work throughout the northern part of his territory. The detailed report of the Worcester office shows promise of a fertile field for the work in that section.

The total figures of the work for the year for all offices show an increase over past years. The total applications for service this year numbered 32,613, a gain of almost 1,500 over the previous year. The increase has been largely localized in the Boston and Springfield offices. The Boston office had 14,664 applications in 1930, a considerable increase over the 1929 figure of 11,777. Last year the Boston office obtained a very slight increase of space, which has proved of great help. We are still much overcrowded. Frequently, the applicants must stand while they wait, as we lack seating space. If the growth continues it is inevitable that the Boston office must have both increased space and a larger staff. All indications showed a possible decrease of work to be expected during 1930, as with more rigid immigration laws and higher naturalization fees, we might normally have expected a less constant flow of applicants. While we rejoice that our services to the immigrants resident in Massachusetts have been popular with them, and realize that—in the phrase of merchandising—a satisfied customer has been our best advertisement, we must, to do justice to our selves and our clients, expand a little if we continue to grow.

During the past year we have had unfailing co-operation from the Federal immigration and naturalization authorities as well as from other State offices and the school authorities of the various towns and cities of the State.

## FALL RIVER OFFICE

The industrial depression reached serious proportions here during the past year and the resultant unemployment has been reflected in our work by a decreased demand for certain types of service.

The conditions that obtained appeared to stimulate the immigration and miscellaneous branches of the service and to deter applications for citizenship.

The various laws enacted to govern naturalization and immigration added greatly to the importance and the responsibility of advising those interested in the subjects. A highly specialized knowledge has been found necessary to perform the work in a satisfactory manner.

The office at Taunton provided our service one evening each week for a constantly increasing number of applicants. Persons in other portions of the district have been served by means of correspondence.

*Citizenship*

The present naturalization regulations are such that it has been found impracticable to perform group citizenship work in schools and factories as has been the custom in former years. This change has been a distinct improvement, since it demanded the personal appearance of each applicant at our office. This has insured more accurate work, afforded a satisfactory contact and added dignity to the naturalization procedure.

The law requiring a certificate of arrival, irrespective of date of entry, as a requisite for citizenship, has affected adversely several hundred of the French Canadians residing here. A great amount of time has been given to explanation, but in comparatively few instances have these persons been convinced of the wisdom of availing themselves of the registration privilege.

Circularization of declarants here established the fact that but a small proportion have been in financial position to continue with naturalization. A keen interest has been manifested by all, but inability to meet the fee prevented the greater number from proceeding.

The election of a member of the Portuguese race to an office in the city government stimulated the people of this race to an appreciation of citizenship, and caused them to realize the value of the franchise as no other means could have accomplished.

*Immigration and Emigration*

Applications for assistance in bringing non-preference immigrants from abroad have been of infrequent occurrence. The futility of making such attempts has probably been impressed upon the foreign-born in this section.

The service rendered to the large number who visited Canada during the year has been of distinct value and especially so during the latter part of the year, when they have been subject to the rigidly enforced Canadian immigration regulations, in addition to the necessity of proving their right to re-enter the United States.

Permits for visits have been secured for a large number of persons of Syrian race. This has been an unusual service for this race because as a rule they have not been accustomed to making visits to their homeland. Their decision has been, doubtless, prompted by the uncertain employment conditions that have prevailed here.

We have had the pleasure during the year of executing the applications for passports and special travel documents required by the Gold Star Mothers who availed themselves of the pilgrimage sponsored by the War Department. In one instance the sister of a deceased veteran, who established the status of *loco parentis* through the office, was granted the privilege of making the pilgrimage.

Although a fair number have been assisted in availing themselves of the provisions of the registry act, normal employment conditions would, I feel sure, have greatly increased activity in this particular branch of the service.

*Miscellaneous*

The loan privilege carried by the veterans' service certificate proved a boon to many ex-soldiers at this particular time. Approximately one hundred applications for such loans have been executed.



Satisfactory adjustments have been effected in several questions arising under the Industrial Compensation Act. In one instance the injured person benefited in the sum of \$4,500.

On several occasions the local registrars of voters have requested from the office opinions on questionable cases involving citizenship, and I believe such opinions have been accepted as final in making their decisions.

During the year much favorable publicity has been given our work through the medium of informal talks given before the various service organizations at Mansfield, Taunton, Attleboro and also at the social clubs affiliated with the various churches of the city.

#### LAWRENCE OFFICE

The many changes in the immigration and naturalization rules and regulations have established the fact even more definitely the need of the services of the Division of Immigration and Americanization. Cases that prior to July 1, 1929, demanded very little attention other than the service rendered during one visit, have had a frequent follow-up service that we have been pleased to give, and this has applied to both immigration and naturalization. Frequently we have had requests for further service from those who had applied for final papers just previous to the effective date of the new naturalization law, but who had made application too late to be benefited. The lengthy explanation we have had to give regarding the increased prices has been the hardest part of this task. In addition, it has been difficult to make the people understand that although they had declared their intention to become citizens before the effective date of the new law, they had to pay the increased fee just the same. Many times the information we have given has been disagreeable to the applicants, but they have left us with a knowledge of conditions and the satisfaction that this office has taken the time to give them all the facts. This service has been appreciated evidently as many applicants have returned especially to remark on it. It has been our experience that the increase in naturalization fees has not deferred people from declaring their intention to become citizens or filing their petitions for a final hearing, which is remarkable when we consider what the past year has been with reference to unemployment.

The Lawrence office has been active on the unemployment situation by co-operating with organizations and individuals to find work for our needy citizens and declarants, but have always kept in mind those who need help most, regardless of other circumstances.

Certificates of identification have been requested in the usual large numbers for Canadian travel, but this feature of our work has taken a serious aspect due to Canada's immigration and unemployment problems. Most of our applicants have requested this form for the purpose of visiting relatives or for a vacation of short duration in Canada, but we have learned of the few exceptions, namely, those who have tried to find work in a secretive manner and who have our certificate to facilitate their return here, if unsuccessful. Whenever this fact has been found out by the Canadian authorities, the individual has been escorted to the border and returned to us. This certificate has proved invaluable to our immigration inspectors whose work has increased since the effective date of the national origin's quotas. Further restriction has been inaugurated for reducing immigration centering around that provision in the act of 1917 which excludes any alien who is likely to become a public charge. Our experience with such changes has been that a greater knowledge of the law and circumstances surrounding the individual case has been necessary in order to give the greatest amount of service, and our office is in the best position to furnish the required assistance.

There has been a constant demand for service in filing applications for certificates of registration under the recent act of March 1, 1929. The immigration authorities have returned the twenty-dollar fee to those who have applied for this certificate and whose last permanent entrance into the United States has been located.

We have changed the travel schedule to give our district a permanent visiting day in each strategical locality from October to June. The schedule includes Lowell, the first and third Thursday 5:30 to 7:30 P.M., at the Chamber of Commerce, 100 Merrimack Street; Haverhill, the second and fourth Thursday 5:30 to 7:30 P.M., at the Chamber of Commerce, 191 Merrimack Street; Gloucester,

the first Tuesday, 12 noon to 3 P. M., at the American Legion, Town Hall Square; Newburyport, the second Tuesday, 12 noon to 3 P. M., at the Chamber of Commerce, 12 Pleasant Street, and at Salem the third Tuesday, 12 noon to 3 P. M., at the American Legion, 329 Essex Street.

One of our most interesting cases has been that of a lady who came to this country as a temporary visitor, received several extensions of that stay through our intercession, but who finally had to sail away from her alien husband whom she had married while residing here. She had been benefited to some extent by the fact that her husband had a legal entrance into this country. Finally she has been allowed to return here to reside permanently after an absence of about a year.

It has been our pleasure to assist in many other interesting cases too numerous to mention in this report.

Again we wish to thank all officials and organizations for their splendid co-operation in this all-important work with our residents of foreign origin.

### NEW BEDFORD

New Bedford had been in the throes of a textile strike for the nine months immediately preceding the current business depression, and while everyone looked forward to the tremendous struggle she would have to wage to regain her economic strength, even the most pessimistic did not see that bad business would deter her. There has been a great deal of unemployment in this district. Immigration has practically ceased and some people have left for other places in hope of obtaining employment. Some few Canadian families have left for Canada, but the other migration has been for the most part to other states in the United States. Paradoxical as it may seem, the hard times, the recent administrative order restricting immigration, and the increase in prices of citizenship papers, have added impetus to the demand for information and service. Unemployment, with its consequent lack of funds, has been a factor in the hesitancy of many to complete their citizenship, but we have greater numbers than last year. It seems unfortunate that fees have made prohibitive to many good substantial residents the advantages of United States citizenship. The service rendered by this office has been of a more diversified character than that of previous years, although the citizenship figures reflect the fact that the greater part of the office time is spent in this work.

### *Citizenship*

Two factors have contributed to increase citizenship; the first, the action of many employers in preferring citizen labor to alien labor; the second, the passing of the Old Age Pension Bill, the provisions of which applied to citizens only. Compulsory citizenship introduced by various employers in this community has not been entirely satisfactory. Applicants for citizenship in many cases have been inspired by selfish and mercenary ends. Citizenship has been regarded by many as a condition to employment and not a privilege of becoming a partner in a great nation. The conclusion has also been made by many newspapers commenting editorially that if citizens only are employed and aliens are to be deprived of any work, it will mean that aliens will have to be cared for from public funds through the Department of Public Welfare. There is much to be said against compulsory citizenship, but this one objection seems sufficient.

The fact that two witnesses must accompany a petitioner at least three times in the course of naturalization in County Courts has added a tremendous burden to the petitioner. This, with the large increase in fees, has simply prohibited many people from making citizenship applications.

### *Immigration*

During the past year immigration to this port has been practically at a standstill. It has been no uncommon sight to see a packet arrive in port with from eight to ten passengers and all of these in the possession of permits to re-enter. Immigration from Canada has been at a standstill; immigration from England has been confined chiefly to the relatives of people who are legally resident in this community, and this number itself has been surprisingly small. Many inquiries have been made by anxious relatives of the possibility of receiving visas for people in various parts of the world (most of these have been Portuguese people), but be-



cause of the fact that the quota is small there have been remarkably few arrivals. Most of the newcomers in recent months have appeared able to care for themselves much more successfully than those who had arrived from the same countries at a prior time.

### *Emigration*

A large proportion of the people included in the emigration figures are those who made application for certificates of identification for the purpose of visiting Canada temporarily. This travel has been cut a great deal in the past year because of the scarcity of money. Many people who were not born in Canada have been discouraged from visiting there without a permit to re-enter and this document has required a thirty-day wait.

### *Notarial Service*

Practically all service under this heading has been given to people who made affidavits for a friend or relative making application for an American passport. These affidavits have been sent to this office by the Postmaster at New Bedford.

### *Miscellaneous*

We have had one hundred and twenty-five miscellaneous complaints and requests for information. This is in addition to information requested on immigration or naturalization problems and is also exclusive of interpretation and translation work.

### *Conclusion*

The branch secretary has addressed luncheon clubs, professional organizations, and clubs of citizens interested in Americanization work and has maintained contacts with people throughout the territory. The office is regarded as a clearing house to which people in trouble may be referred regardless of what the difficulties are. Information has been requested on many different topics, and people advised have returned with other problems or have referred friends to us.

### SPRINGFIELD

The program of the Springfield district during the year ending November 30, 1930, has been arranged so that the foreign-born could participate in the various activities in connection with the Commonwealth's celebration of its tercentenary year in order that they might better appreciate their responsibilities and further develop their understanding of the Government, its institutions and ideals.

With the approval of the Director, a civic reception to new citizens was held in the Municipal Auditorium at Springfield on Monday evening, April 7th. At the request of this office the Kiwanis Club of Springfield sponsored this gathering and about one hundred and fifty groups, including patriotic, racial, fraternal and business organizations, also the service clubs, various labor unions and veterans organizations, participated as hosts in this welcome. His Excellency, the Governor, was the principal guest and speaker and the gathering, which was attended by three thousand new citizens, their families and their friends, was a splendid example of good will and good citizenship and unique in that every phase of the community life was represented. The week preceding the reception was designated in Springfield as "good citizenship week," and speakers addressed the pupils in some of the Springfield schools on that subject. On the day of the meeting the stores and institutions in downtown Springfield and neighboring communities recognized the importance of the event by a display of flags and the industries throughout the section co-operated by posting our bulletins and in addressing their employees on the importance of participating in this good citizenship movement.

This office arranged for the participation of the foreign-born in a nationalities division in the Independence Day parade at Springfield and on August 2nd carried out a patriotic community program, participated in by the various nationalities on the esplanade of the Springfield Municipal group. Newspapers estimated that ten thousand people witnessed this spectacle and it marked a constructive step in establishing the social status of the foreign-born groups which took part in the program.

An unusual exhibit of pictures depicting three hundred years of Massachusetts

progress was prepared by the City Library at Springfield at our request and loaned to us for exhibition in our office from July 1st to October 1st. About three thousand people, including applicants, their witnesses and friends, visited the office during that period and had an opportunity to inspect this exhibit, which was arranged to place the story of Massachusetts and the glory of her tradition before the foreign-born in an interesting manner. Since the exhibit was released by this office it has been loaned to the Springfield School Department and displayed in the various school buildings.

During the period from December 1st to April 1st promotional work has been undertaken in some of the industrial plants in the district in co-operation with factory personnel departments. Arrangements have been made to meet foreign-born employees in the companies' halls and special citizenship work has been accomplished in Adams, Chicopee Falls, Pittsfield and Springfield. Visits have been made to the classes in Adult Alien Education upon request throughout the district and special help has been given to many students.

This office co-operated with the other divisions of the Department of Education at the Tercentenary exhibit in Springfield during the week of September 14th. The contribution of the Division was outstanding and furnished an opportunity to explain our work to many interested people.

During the year ending November 30, 1930, five thousand sixty (5,060) applications have been received in this office. The requests for assistance came from forty-two nationalities and have been of the same general nature as those received in other years.

Thirty-five complaints have been received in regard to a private bank which surrendered its charter in July and the office worked with the Commissioner of Banks and the Receiver, appointed to take over the affairs of the institution, in an attempt to protect its creditors.

The regular schedule has been maintained outside of the Springfield office at Adams, Greenfield, Holyoke, Northampton, Pittsfield, and special meetings have been held at North Adams and Ware.

### *Citizenship*

Despite the increased cost of naturalization and the large number of unemployed aliens in the district, the office prepared 800 preliminary applications for first papers, 984 preliminary forms for naturalization and 70 applications for records of registry. Some of the increase in the number of these applications probably was due to the requirements of the Civil Service Act for aliens in Springfield and the increased tendency on the part of large employers of laborers in this district to request their employees or applicants for employment to take the necessary steps toward citizenship.

### *Immigration*

Six hundred thirty-nine applications in regard to immigration problems have been received. Prior to September 1st the problems involved did not vary much from the usual problems presented to us, but after that date, because of the rigorous policy adopted by the Government before applicants for immigration visas could qualify for admission, many difficult cases were referred to us. Particular distress has been caused in those cases in which reunion of separated families was sought and the admission of many such relatives has been finally secured.

The office co-operated as usual with the other state departments, federal and private agencies in the cases which were referred to us. The spirit of helpfulness manifested by those with whom the office acted has been of great assistance in carrying on our work.

### WORCESTER

The Worcester office was established as a permanent full time office, in its present location at 476 Main Street, in April, 1930. Prior to that time, the office of the special directors of the Worcester School Department at 90 Franklin Street was used during December, 1929, and the rooms of Worcester Post of the American Legion were used as a temporary part-time office during the months of January, February and March, 1930. We paid no rent in either of these locations. The school department office on Franklin Street had been used by us for several years



for office hours on Friday evenings. This office, however, was moved in January to quarters with much less floor space in the Chamber of Commerce Building, making it necessary for us to find new rent-free quarters, or to close the office until money was available for rent. In the emergency, Worcester Post of the American Legion kindly offered us the use of their rooms for a part-time office and we gladly accepted the offer as we did not wish to close the Worcester office for even a short period and break the contacts that we had made.

The weekly service which we had established for Fitchburg during the previous year has been maintained during the last year, except for the usual curtailment to bi-monthly and monthly service, respectively, during the vacation months of July and August. Monthly visits to Leominster to continue while the evening schools are in session, have been resumed in October. A monthly schedule of visits has been inaugurated at Gardner at the request of the Superintendent of Schools and Director of Americanization in that city.

We have had slightly less than two thousand applications for the year in the Worcester district which cares for Central Massachusetts, including all of Worcester County. No doubt more applications would have been received had it not been for the fact that the office had been located in three different places during the first four months of the year, in addition to which the district immigration agent divided his time between the Boston office and the Worcester district during that period. Nearly twice as many applications have been cared for in the last six months of the year as were handled in the first six months.

During the year we have had requests for aid from inhabitants of more than eighty-five per cent of the cities and towns in the district, representing over thirty races.

An analysis of the figures for the year shows that approximately eighty per cent of our applications have been on citizenship matters, as against slightly over ninety per cent for the same class of service during the preceding year. Immigration and emigration applications have amounted to about seventeen per cent this last year and to between six and seven per cent in the year before. This is an encouraging sign, inasmuch as it indicates that people have learned to take advantage of the other services offered by our office, in addition to aid in citizenship matters. Heretofore, a great part of the aid received in immigration cases by the foreign-born resident has been from individuals of his own race, some of whom were not always over scrupulous in the fees that they charged for the services they had performed. In addition to the expense entailed, the applicant had been often inconvenienced because the matter had been handled inefficiently.

During the last two months there have been indications of improving conditions for business in the district, with a consequent increase in employment. One large manufacturing plant in Worcester, which has been running on a short-time schedule, has recently received enough new business to make it possible to take back employees who had been laid off and the company has resumed full-time operations. Another plant, a worsted concern, which has done little or no business for a year, has resumed operations and is now working overtime. Other manufacturing plants in Worcester, although still operating on a short-time basis, have increased their operating hours. In Fitchburg an important large knife and saw concern is now engaged in building a new plant.

The cases outlined below show the manner in which we have been of assistance in various matters during the year. In the first case, the sister of our applicant was born in the United States, but married a citizen of Turkey prior to 1922, thus losing her citizenship. Subsequent to the birth of their daughter, the family left the United States to take up a permanent residence in Turkey. The husband died during the early part of last year and his wife and child wished to return to their home land. Prior to last June the woman's sister called at our office to inquire what procedure was necessary to allow her sister and niece to return to the United States. We advised that the following documents should be obtained: Certified copies of birth records for mother and child, certified copy of marriage record for mother and death record of father, all of these documents to be presented to the American Consul in Turkey, with an affidavit of support from a responsible person, so that the mother might return as a non quota immigrant and the child as a citizen. In July our applicant again called at the office and stated that it was possible to

get all of the other necessary papers, but that her sister in Turkey was having considerable trouble in obtaining a death record. We assured her that under the amendment to the immigration laws which passed Congress on June 30, 1930, it was now unnecessary to furnish proof of the husband's death. We then wrote to the American Consul in Turkey giving the facts in the case and received a reply from the Department of State assuring us that the documents that we had recommended would be sufficient to submit when applications for visa and passport were made. From information received recently from the family, we understand all arrangements have now been made for the return of the woman and child to the United States as soon as the husband's estate in Turkey is settled. The second case concerned a man in Fitchburg who had difficulty in proving his legal arrival at Boston, from Ireland, in 1888. A record was found in the Massachusetts State Archives under a name similar in spelling to his Gaelic name, which he had some times used in Ireland. The immigration service issued a certificate of arrival based on the record in the State House and the man was accordingly allowed to file his declaration of intention without being compelled to undergo the expense and inconvenience of first obtaining a certificate of registry.

We have had our usual pleasant relations and have co-operated in every way possible during the year with Miss Catherine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization in the Worcester Public Schools, and Miss Margaret E. Kielty, Director of Americanization in the Fitchburg Public Schools, as well as with other school directors and supervisors in the district.

#### SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1929, TO DECEMBER 1, 1930

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Bank . . . . .	3	3	0	1	35	0	42
Citizenship . . . . .	10,459	1,308	2,503	2,742	3,316	1,623	21,951
Compensation for Injury . . . . .	35	29	1	23	31	1	120
Emigration . . . . .	1,083	663	301	685	680	111	3,523
Employment . . . . .	190	6	14	3	15	5	233
Financial Aid . . . . .	44	3	3	3	10	0	63
Immigration . . . . .	1,806	771	363	369	639	198	4,146
Interpretation . . . . .	66	0	0	23	5	0	94
Misc. Complaint . . . . .	104	57	25	24	50	9	269
Misc. Information . . . . .	400	194	53	101	202	40	990
Notarial Service . . . . .	41	170	32	394	75	5	717
Search for Lost Persons . . . . .	2	5	1	1	0	1	10
Translations . . . . .	91	0	0	10	2	1	104
Newcomer's Information . . . . .	340	0	0	10	0	1	351
Total . . . . .	14,664	3,209	3,296	4,389	5,060	1,995	32,613



# RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1929, TO DECEMBER 1, 1930

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worcester	Total
African . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Albanian . . . . .	154	4	1	31	9	59	258
American . . . . .	504	201	137	229	310	160	1,541
Arabian . . . . .	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Armenian . . . . .	323	5	218	2	48	80	676
Assyrian . . . . .	4	0	0	0	1	1	6
Australian . . . . .	11	0	1	0	1	0	13
Austrian . . . . .	23	0	2	5	14	2	46
Belgian . . . . .	15	2	15	10	9	1	52
Bohemian . . . . .	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Bulgarian . . . . .	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Canadian . . . . .	2,964	1,041	809	831	732	430	6,807
Central American . . . . .	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Cuban . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Czecho-Slovak . . . . .	6	0	0	1	17	2	26
Danish . . . . .	45	2	0	9	2	5	63
Dutch . . . . .	25	0	4	1	2	6	38
Egyptian . . . . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
English . . . . .	827	209	352	551	161	59	2,159
Esthonian . . . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Filipino . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finnish . . . . .	61	0	9	2	9	67	148
French . . . . .	99	5	22	28	18	4	176
German . . . . .	195	22	68	22	138	29	474
Greek . . . . .	232	31	97	75	220	28	683
Hebrew . . . . .	548	52	80	79	135	88	982
Hindu . . . . .	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hungarian . . . . .	9	0	0	0	4	1	14
Icelandic . . . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Irish . . . . .	3,196	88	371	98	655	195	4,603
Italian . . . . .	2,802	122	413	94	1,220	325	4,976
Jamaican . . . . .	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Japanese . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lettish . . . . .	55	0	8	0	1	0	64
Lithuanian . . . . .	256	2	99	5	21	71	454
Magyar . . . . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maltese . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norwegian . . . . .	71	0	2	6	9	3	91
Negro . . . . .	195	0	1	0	4	0	200
New Zealander . . . . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pacific Islander . . . . .	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Palestinian . . . . .	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Polish . . . . .	509	333	208	303	879	105	2,337
Portuguese . . . . .	143	948	69	1,820	79	32	3,091
Rumanian . . . . .	19	0	1	10	1	6	37
Russian . . . . .	328	13	41	4	34	5	425
Scotch . . . . .	465	40	82	51	168	52	858
Serbian . . . . .	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Slav . . . . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Slovak . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
South American . . . . .	17	7	1	17	3	2	47
Spanish . . . . .	19	0	1	6	17	3	46
Swedish . . . . .	274	6	9	27	71	131	518
Swiss . . . . .	14	2	1	4	9	0	30
Syrian . . . . .	132	69	169	51	49	31	501
Turkish . . . . .	42	2	4	1	4	3	56
Ukranian . . . . .	7	2	0	3	1	0	13
Welsh . . . . .	5	1	0	0	0	2	8
West Indian . . . . .	29	0	0	9	0	0	38
Yugo-Slav . . . . .	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total . . . . .	14,664	3,209	3,296	4,389	5,060	1,995	32,613

## APPLICANTS FOR SERVICE—1920-1930

YEAR	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worcester	Total
1920 . . . . .	7,292	...	...	6,923	2,821	...	17,036
1921 . . . . .	7,273	1,192	...	5,646	3,930	...	18,041
1922 . . . . .	8,070	905	...	4,579	3,933	...	17,487
1923 . . . . .	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	...	21,985
1924 . . . . .	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,236	...	24,036
1925 . . . . .	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	3,750	...	21,302
1926 . . . . .	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	4,943	...	25,487
1927 . . . . .	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,354	...	26,089
1928 . . . . .	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	...	28,683
1929 . . . . .	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114
1930 . . . . .	14,664	3,209	3,296	4,389	5,060	1,995	32,613







